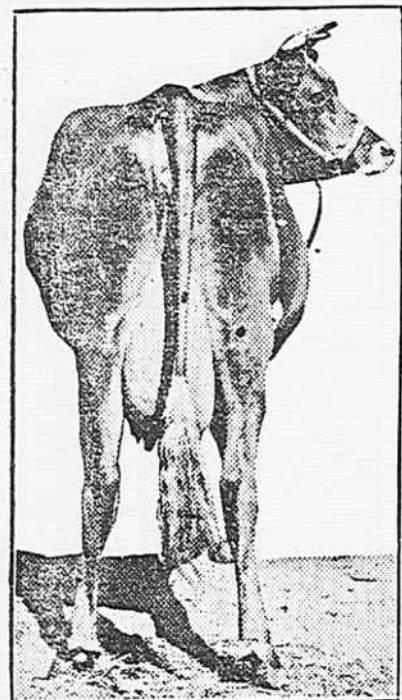


GROWING DEMAND FOR SANITARY MILK



Splendid Type of Dairy Cow—Note the Raw, Rough Backbone and Hip; Large, Smooth Udder; Thin, Long Neck; Broad Forehead and Nose, and Big Barrel of Bread Basket—Dairy Cow is Not Necessarily Pretty Animal; She is a Machine to Convert Feed Into Milk and Butter.

(By W. A. STOCKING, Jr.)
There is a steadily, and in many places a rapidly growing demand for cleaner and more wholesome milk, both for direct consumption and for the production of butter, cheese and other milk products. This demand will continue to grow just as rapidly as the milk-consuming public comes to realize the importance of using milk which has been produced under healthful, sanitary conditions, and the dangers which may accompany the use of milk which has been produced and handled under conditions both insanitary and unhealthful. Many progressive dairymen are aware to this call for an improved quality of milk, and are desirous of knowing how to meet it. The increasing interest and importance of this question has led the experiment station in nearly every state in the Union to undertake the work of finding out through careful experiments the best methods of producing good milk.



Right Kind for Milk.

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DRAIN SOGGY SPOTS ON FARM

Wet, Marshy Places Are Not Only Inconvenient to Work Around, but Are Expensive.

(By DANIEL SCOTATES, Mississippi Experiment Station.)

Couldn't you turn into money-making patches those soggy spots on your farm—marshy spots, where the young corn turns yellow and has the "drowned-out" look? Such spots are not only inconvenient to work around, but are expensive as well.

Tile drains, as a rule, have proved to be the most economical form of drainage, as they last indefinitely and give satisfactory returns.

Use good tile.
Use an engineer's level in putting in your tile.

Use 4-inch tile or larger for ordinary purposes.

Have the size of your mains calculated.

Before you cover your tile test the grade with a level to see that the drain has the proper fall.

Protect your outlets against caving banks and burrowing animals.

Get assistance in putting in tile if you don't understand how it is done.

KEEP DAIRY UTENSILS CLEAN

Vessels Used for Milk Should Never Be Used for Any Other Purpose—Keep Free From Filth.

The utensils used for milk should never be made use of for any other purpose. They should always be scalded after using, and placed where they will be free from flies. Unclean pails mean dirty milk filled with disease germs. Keep the milk clean.

Sprouts From Potatoes.

Potatoes which are planted before sprouts form usually send up one vigorous sprout per eye; when sprouted before planting they send up numerous sprouts per eye and never so hardy and stocky as the first one.

Vegetables for Men.

Turnips, pumpkins, parsnips, etc., are eaten with greater relish by the men when they are cooked, thoroughly mixed with a mash and fed steaming hot.

Various methods of clarifying milk, such as straining, filtering, sedimentation, and the use of centrifugal machines, have been employed both in this country and in Europe. Some of these have been fairly successful in removing both dirt and bacteria, but none has proved entirely satisfactory. One important objection to such methods of handling milk, especially in the small dairy, is that they require considerable time, and some of them additional machinery, and thus add to the cost of production. It is much more important, however, to go farther back than this, and to prevent the dirt from getting into the milk at all, because much of it dissolves readily in the warm milk, cannot be removed, and thus contaminates the milk with both filth and the bacteria of the dirt. It is necessary, therefore, to secure some means whereby the dirt can be originally excluded.

It has been found that if the stables are well cleaned and ventilated and exposed to sunlight, if the cows are kept well brushed and cleaned; if, just before milking, the parts of the cow immediately above and around the pail are washed or wiped with a damp cloth, and if the milker is clean, wears clean clothes, and uses sterile utensils, the quantities of dirt and bacteria which get into the milk are greatly reduced.

A number of devices for excluding the dirt have been tried in this country and in Europe. One of the simplest and most practical of these is a milking pail with a cover which reduces the area of the surface exposed during the milking. In order to test the efficiency of such a pail for keeping out dirt that would fall into an open pail, experiments were carried on at the Connecticut experiment station which resulted in the following: The amount of dirt in the milk from the covered pail was only 37 per cent of that in the open pail. By the use of the covered pail an average of 29 per cent of the total number of bacteria and 41 per cent of the acid-producing bacteria were excluded from the fresh milk.

CARE FOR WATERMELON CROP

Frequent Cultivation Is Recommended by C. K. McQuarrie of Florida Experiment Station.

Frequent cultivation for watermelons is recommended by C. K. McQuarrie of the Florida experiment station. They should be plowed with some shallow-running tool until they cover the ground. At the last cultivation some hay crop should be planted between the rows. A legume is preferred. Mr. McQuarrie does not recommend the planting of watermelons in raised hills, except on flatwoods. The hills soon dry out below the seed and they will not germinate. On high land it would probably be better to plant in a furrow. The hill not only retards germination, but it confines the root system of the plants when they come up.

FREAK VARIETIES OF FRUITS

Home Orchardist Should Be Satisfied With Standard Classes—New Kinds Are Risky.

(By C. W. RAPP, Department of Horticulture, A. & M. College, Stillwater.)
New and freak varieties of fruits are frequently "gold bricks." A new or freak variety of fruit has no place on the average farm. The home orchardist should be contented with the standard varieties. Then, when his trees come into bearing, he will have a real orchard. If new or freak varieties are planted they will in about nine cases out of ten be worthless. The farmer should save his money and leave the testing of unknown varieties to those who can afford to do it. Later he can profit by their experience.

SHIPPING THE YOUNG CHICKS

Not More Than Fifty Should Be Placed in One Lot—Cover Floor of Box With Burlap.

When shipping day-old chicks do not put more than fifty in one lot, and always cover the floor of the box with burlap, tacked at the edges, so that the little fellows can not get a foothold when the box is tipped and not be thrown into a corner and some injured.

SAVE ALL FERTILIZER

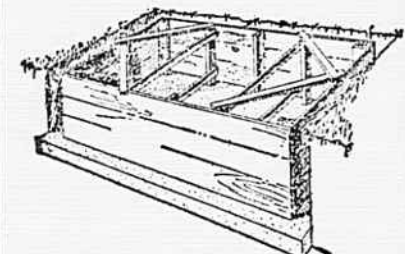
Concrete Pits Advocated for Storage of Manure.

Enormous Amount of Waste in Fertility Prevented—Clear Dimensions of Convenient Pit and Directions for Building.

The use of concrete on the farm is long past the experimental stage. It is a necessity. The first cost of concrete is higher than for structures built of wood, but concrete is much cheaper in the long run.

For maintaining or restoring the fertility of the fields, there is nothing better than barnyard manure. By the ordinary methods of piling manure on the ground or storing it in wooden pens or boxes, 30 to 50 per cent of its fertility is lost. This loss is brought about in two ways: First, by leaching or washing due to heavy rains; second, by fermentation or heating caused by lack of sufficient moisture. Since concrete pits are waterproof, manure may be kept in them as moist as may be necessary and such an enormous waste in the fertility of the manure may thus be entirely prevented. One load of manure from a concrete pit is worth 1½ to 2 loads of manure as usually stored. Moreover, with concrete pits the supply of manure is increased by all the liquid manure, the richest part, from the barn gutters and feeding floors.

Shallow manure pits do very well where the manure can be frequently hauled to the fields. The walls and floor should be five inches thick. The clear dimensions of a convenient pit are: Depth, 3 feet; width, 6 feet; length, 12 feet. Dig the trench 3 feet 5 inches by 6 feet 10 inches by 12 feet



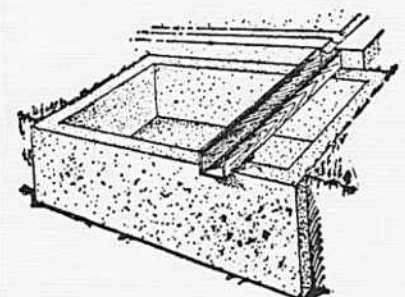
Manure Pit Forms.

ten inches. By keeping the sides vertical only an inside form will be needed. Have enough woven-wire fencing 7½ feet long to cover the bottom of the pit. Lay the wire with an even division of the extra length, so that it may project upward into the side walls. The wire is laid after two inches thickness of concrete has been put in. The remaining three inches should be tamped in after the wire has been placed. Remove the forms after the concrete has set four days. The pit may be used after ten days.

Where manure is to be stored for a considerable length of time, larger pits or basins are required. Such pits are seldom made over five feet deep (in the clear at the deeper end) and are wide enough that the manure may be loaded on a spreader in the pit and drawn up a roughened concrete incline or run. The slope for such a run must not be steeper than one foot up to four feet out.

In laying out the large pit bear in mind that the concrete walls and floors should be eight inches thick and make due allowance for same when digging. With a spade trim the sides and the deep end vertical.

In order to form a sump hole from which the liquid manure can be pumped, in one corner at the deep end



Manure Pit With Trough.

of the pit dig a hole 18 inches deep by 2½ feet in diameter.

Do not forget that dirt in the concrete may make a poor wall, so if the top of the earthen wall tends to crumble hold it back with one-inch boards braced against the forms. To keep out flood water, the pit may be extended six inches above the ground by using the lower half of a one-foot board to hold back the dirt, by allowing the remainder to project above the ground level, and by adding six inches to the height of the inside form.

BEST KIND OF WIRE FENCING

Much Depends on Purpose for Which Fence Is Intended—General-Purpose Fabric Favored.

The best kind of wire fencing to erect depends on the purpose for which the fence is used. On a farm where mixed types of live stock are kept a general-purpose woven-wire fabric is needed. If only cattle and horses are to be pastured, a coarser and less expensive woven fabric can be used. When fencing is needed to inclose extensive pastures where only cattle or horses are to be kept the excessive cost of a woven-wire fence would not make its use desirable, for losses of stock by injury on barbed wire would not be large enough to counterbalance the difference in the cost of maintaining the two different kinds of fences.

Home Town Helps

GET THE LOT CLEANED UP

Sound Common Sense in Having Vacant Property Present an Attractive Appearance.

Have you a lot or a block of lots you wish to put on the market the coming season? Are they rough? Are they weedy or brushy? Have they been made more or less of a dumping ground for the past years? If so, you will have two chances to one of selling them if you take the trouble to put them into sale shape, says the Minneapolis Journal.

A wise man selling a horse would see to it that the animal was in good flesh and good coat before putting him in the sale stable. Any grocer knows that he can sell more goods if his wares are attractive to the eyes of the prospective customer. No merchant will risk his sales to the imagination of the customer.

The average buyer of a city lot is not gifted with a rosy, constructive imagination. He cannot make a mental painting of a beautiful home grounds out of a rough and ragged vacant lot. In selling anything, from a pair of trousers to a city lot, the salesman should have the help of good looks in his goods in order to make a quick or profitable sale.

It costs little to put the average open, vacant city lot into sale form. If but the front third of the lot were smoothed, grassed, clipped regularly and one door-yard tree properly planted and kept the lot would have two chances of a sale where it otherwise would have but one.

You may add this little expense to the sale price, if you like, and it will not hinder the sale. If you put your rough property into an agent's hands you should not be disappointed if it is left lying at the season's end, or if the agent is obliged to shade the price to cover the ugliness of the lot.

Notice of Enrollment Committees.

Opening Books For Voters In The Democratic Primary Election, Etc.

Notice is hereby given, that the following committees for enrollment have been appointed to enroll the voters of Edgefield county in the Democratic Primary for the year 1916, and said books of enrollment will be opened at the places designated for each club Tuesday, June 6th, 1916.

Bacon: J M Wright Secretary; G M Smith, J H Bouknight; at Bouknight's store.

Cleveland: C C Jones, Secretary, J W Quarles, T L Talbert; at C C Jones' store.

Colliers: Dr J M Crafton, Secretary; D T Mathis E B Mathis; at Mathis' store.

Edgefield Democratic Club No 1: Walton Fuller, Secretary; A E Padgett, W E Lott; at Jones' store.

Edgefield Democratic Club No 2: J W Kemp, Secretary; T A Hightower, J D Kemp; at the Edgefield Mercantile Company.

Lee: W L Coleman, Secretary; W M Sawyer, John Wright; at G P Cobb's store.

Calhoun: A M Clark, Secretary; J A Lott, J W Hardy; at store of Lott-Walker Company.

Long Branch: E L Scott, Secretary; Luther Yonce, L C Clark; at Lewis Clark's store.

Meriwether: H F Cooper, Secretary; A A DeLaughter, J O Scott; at A A DeLaughter's store.

Meeting Street: J K Allen, Secretary; J R Blocker, George Logue, at J K Allen's residence.

Moss: P W Cheatham, Secretary; T A Williams, W A Reel; at Reel's store.

Pleasant Lane: J T McDowell, Secretary; S T Williams, F L Timmerman, at F L Timmerman's store.

Red Hill: H E Quarles, Secretary; H W Quarles, R M Johnson, at H E Quarles' store.

Ropers: J E Doby Secretary; B T Lanham, R A Timmerman; at Timmerman's store.

Shaw: W W Wise, Secretary; G F Long, J R Moss; at J R Moss' store.

Talbert: J D Hughey, Secretary; A Gilchrist, E P Winn; at E P Winn's Store.

The qualifications for membership in any club of the party and for voting at a primary are as follows: The applicant for membership, or voter, shall be 21 years of age, or shall become so before the succeeding general election and be a white Democrat. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this State. No person shall belong to any club or vote in any primary unless he has resided in the State two

IT MAKES HOME OH! SO HAPPY To Have A BANK ACCOUNT



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OF all the unhappy homes, not one in a hundred has a bank account and not one home in a hundred who has a bank account is unhappy. It seems almost foolish to put it off any longer, when it is such a simple, easy matter to start a bank account.

BANK OF EDGEFIELD

OFFICERS: J. C. Sheppard, President; B. E. Nicholson, Vice-President. E. J. Mims, Cashier; J. H. Allen, Assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS: J. C. Sheppard, Thos. H. Rainsford, John Rainsford, B. E. Nicholson, A. S. Tompkins, C. C. Fuller, E. J. Mims, J. H. Allen.

1785

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON

South Carolina's Oldest College

One Hundred and Thirty-second Year Begins September 29

Entrance examinations at all the county seats Friday, July 14, at 9:00 A. M.

Four-year courses lead to the B. A. and B. S. degrees. A two-year pre-medical course is given.

A free tuition scholarship is assigned to each county of the State. Spacious buildings and athletic grounds, well equipped laboratories, unexcelled library facilities.

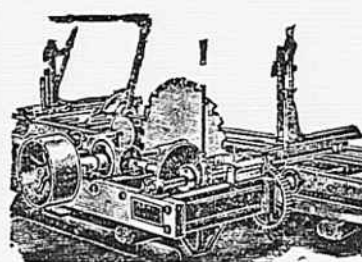
Expense moderate. For terms and catalogue, address HARRISON RANDOLPH, President.

1916

years and in the county six months prior to the succeeding general election and in the club district 60 days prior to the first primary following his offer to enroll; provided that public school teachers and ministers of the gospel in charge of a regular organized church shall be exempt from the provisions of this section as to residence, or otherwise qualified. Under the rules of a new enrollment is required.

B. E. NICHOLSON,
County Chairman.

May 29, 1916.



Light Saw, Lathe and Shingle Mills, Engines, Boilers, Supplies and Repairs. Portable, Steam and Gasoline Engines, Saw Teeth, Files, Belts and Pipes, WOOD SAWS and SPLITTERS.

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Try LOMBARD

AUGUSTA, GA.

Colds

should be "nipped in the bud", for if allowed to run unchecked, serious results may follow. Numerous cases of consumption, pneumonia, and other fatal diseases, can be traced back to a cold. At the first sign of a cold, protect yourself by thoroughly cleansing your system with a few doses of

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

the old reliable, vegetable liver powder.

Mr. Chas. A. Ragland, of Madison Heights, Va., says: "I have been using Thedford's Black-Draught for stomach troubles, indigestion, and colds, and find it to be the very best medicine I ever used. It makes an old man feel like a young one." Insist on Thedford's, the original and genuine. E-67

Equip Your Barn with Electric Light



Not only your barn—but every building on the farm can be lighted with fine, brilliant electric lights. No more danger from fire.

The Invaluable Dayton Electric Lighting System

is the ideal plant for your place. It will furnish current for lights, churning, pumping, sewing machine and many other things.

Complete plants ready to install as low as \$175.00, including the engine. One of our plants on your farm will save you time, labor, worry, money. It will make your family contented and happy. You can't afford to do without it.

Call and see us or send for our valuable book on Electric Lights for the Farm. It is free and will be interesting to you.

The Dayton Electrical Mfg. Company Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

R. H. Middleton

Clark's Hill, S. C., Dealer in Lighting Plants and Water Works.



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EDGEFIELD, S. C.

FIRE-LIFE INSURANCE

See me before insuring elsewhere. I represent the Equitable Fire Insurance Company of Charleston and the Southern Stock Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C. I also represent the Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

J. T. Harling

At the Farmers Bank, Edgefield